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SUGGESTED GUIDELINES FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD DECLARATION ON THE SURVIVAL, PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN, AND THE PLAN OF ACTION FOR IMPLEMENTING THE WORLD DECLARATION ON THE SURVIVAL, PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN, ADOPTED BY THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN

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I. BACKGROUND

1. In May 1991, the UNICEF Executive Board, in its decision 1991/10, requested the Executive Director to present, at the regular session in 1992, an analysis, as called for in paragraph 35 (v) of the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s, adopted by the World Summit for Children. Furthermore, the Board invited the Executive Director to prepare and to circulate early suggestions on the manner of providing information on plans and action undertaken by individual countries and international bodies, so as to facilitate the task of UNICEF in preparing the above analysis.

2. This decision is complementary to and supportive of United Nations General Assembly resolution 45/217 of 21 December 1990, in which, inter alia, the Assembly decided to consider at its forty-seventh session the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and its Plan of Action, in particular the response of the United Nations system, and requested the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council at its first and second regular sessions of 1992, on the implementation of that resolution.

3. The following suggestions have been prepared to assist Governments in contributing to the preparation of the report for the UNICEF Executive Board. This report will also serve as UNICEF input to the report by the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly in 1992.

4. It is expected that the major follow-up action by Governments in 1991 will be the preparation of a national programme of action as called for in paragraph 34 (i) of the Summit Plan of Action. Suggested guidelines for the preparation of national programmes of action are set out in annex I to the present document. Much of the analysis of progress in implementing the commitments made at the World Summit for Children in 1991 will, therefore, be derived from a review of the national programmes of action. Accordingly, suggestions for this first progress report on the Summit follow-up will necessarily focus on the content of the national programme of action.

II. CONTENTS OF THE REPORT

5. Each country will, of course, follow up on the implementation of the World Declaration and Plan of Action in its own manner in accordance with its unique situation. Reporting on progress will also be country-specific. However, in order to facilitate intercountry comparisons and to prepare a coherent general global report, it would be helpful if Governments would try to ensure that the report contains information on the following points:

(a) A review, to the extent feasible, of the implementation of each of the subparagraphs of paragraph 34 of the Plan of Action:

(i) Status of the national programmes of action; mechanisms established to prepare and to implement the national programmes of action; and highlights of the national programme of action;

(ii) How national programmes of action fit in with and influence national policy and development planning; how the goals endorsed by the Summit have been adapted to national reality, including phasing, prioritization and availability of resources; what additional goals have been adopted and if any goals have been deleted, and why; and strategies for achieving the Summit goals in the context of other socio-economic development priorities;

(iii) Estimates of resource requirements using the most cost-effective approaches to achieve the Summit goals as reflected in the national programmes of action; and any specific restructuring of national budget allocations undertaken or planned in the light of the goals, which for industrialized countries should include a re-examination of their development assistance budget and priorities;

(iv) Actions by the private sector and non-governmental organizations to support the implementation of the Summit goals and strategies; and how families and communities are encouraged and empowered to help implement the objectives of the national programme of action;

(v) Monitoring mechanisms and measures taken to establish a baseline for measuring progress. To the degree that it is available, the report should include a table showing where each country stands in 1990 in relation to at least the major goals and what the targets are for it to achieve by the year 2000;

(vi) Any specific measures undertaken for disaster preparedness;

(vii) Identification of areas for further research and development;

(b) A review of the implementation of paragraph 35 of the Plan of Action; the adequacy and appropriateness of support received from the United Nations and other international organizations in support of the national programme of action; and how the Government is encouraging and supporting actions by regional and international institutions to follow up their commitment to the Summit.

III. PROCESSES

6. The Summit follow-up is likely to be a multisectoral effort involving many government departments. To ensure overall coordination, it is assumed that the Government will have designated a focal point for follow-up action and reporting. The proposed progress report containing the above information will presumably be prepared by this focal point. The primary purpose of this report should be to assess progress, identify constraints and recommend

further action at national and subnational levels. The report may also contain suggestions for international cooperation.

7. To assist UNICEF in preparing a consolidated global report, it is requested that Governments share their national report with UNICEF. In the case of developing countries, this report may be sent via the UNICEF country or area representative's office. In the case of industrialized countries, the report should be addressed to the Executive Director, UNICEF, New York. It is requested that the report should reach UNICEF by 31 December 1991.

8. An interdivisional team at UNICEF headquarters will compile the report to the Executive Board, as well as UNICEF input to the Secretary-General's report in response to General Assembly resolution 45/217, based on information received from various countries, relevant United Nations organizations and others.

9. The Government may call upon UNICEF and/or other relevant United Nations organizations to assist with the preparation of this report. These organizations will endeavour to provide the necessary assistance within their mandate and resources. In some of the industrialized countries, the National Committees for UNICEF may be helpful in this process. Other organizations such as the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development may be helpful regarding the analysis of allocation of development assistance by industrialized countries.

10. Where the preparation of the national progress report has been contracted out to a competent national institution, such as a university or research organization, the Government must still assume overall responsibility for the report.

Annex I

AN OUTLINE FOR THE PREPARATION OF NATIONAL PROGRAMMES OF ACTION

Background

1. Paragraph 34 (i) of the Plan of Action of the World Summit for Children urges all Governments to prepare, before the end of 1991, national programmes of action to implement the commitments that their leaders undertook when they signed the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children. The following outline suggests a possible format and some essential contents of a national programme of action which Governments might find helpful.

2. It should be clearly understood that preparation of the national programme of action is a national task, with the Government playing the leading role. Because national circumstances vary widely, the programmes of action should be country-specific and not necessarily follow a standard model. However, in order to facilitate intercountry comparisons, collaboration and exchange of experiences, it would be helpful to present a version of the national programme of action in a standardized format as indicated in the attached outline.

3. Governments may, of course, solicit the advice and assistance of UNICEF, other relevant United Nations agencies or any other development partners they choose in preparing their national programmes of action. These agencies and partners are expected to provide whatever assistance they can, within their mandates and available resources, as called for in paragraphs 34 and 35 of the Summit Plan of Action and in United Nations General Assembly resolution 45/217.

4. Wherever applicable, the national programme of action should be prepared in conjunction with the preparation of the Government's national development plans or long-term perspective plan. However, all Governments that have signed the Summit Declaration have committed themselves to prepare a national programme of action by the end of 1991 even if the timing does not coincide with the national planning cycle. This should not present a major problem since the decade-long perspective of the national programme of action will necessarily span two or three development plan or budget cycles of most Governments. It is important, nevertheless, to ensure that the goals and targets included in the national programme of action generally coincide with the Government's development plan periods, budget cycles and relevant political or administrative timetables when assessment is made of progress in achieving major national development goals.

Outline

Introduction

5. The introduction should include the following: a statement of priorities for national development; the importance of human development within national socio-economic development programmes; and the place of women and children in national development plans and programmes.

Problems and needs of children

6. This section should focus on the major problems and unmet needs of children, with a brief analysis of their underlying and basic causes. Both the statistics and their analysis should, whenever possible, be disaggregated by gender, geographic areas and other relevant groupings, showing disparities and pointing to the need for affirmative action for disadvantaged groups, as well as broader national action for all.

Status of children and women with respect to the Summit goals

7. There should be a tabular and/or graphic presentation of where the country stands in 1990 (or the latest year for which figures or estimates are available) with respect to the 27 goals, with special emphasis on the major ones and those supporting goals necessary for their achievement. A 1980 and/or 1970 column may be added to show progress over time. Goals that are not quantifiable and do not lend themselves to a tabular or graphic presentation might be discussed in a narrative form. In any case, statistical information should be supplemented with an analytical narrative. Goals for which there are multiple indicators or for which proxy indicators are used may be presented separately. The essential point is to have this information presented in a format that is easy to read, compare and comprehend. Goals for which there simply is no information or for which there is much uncertainty should be identified as such for further research.

Prioritization and adaptation of goals

8. Among the 7 major and 20 supporting/sectoral goals, those that command high priority in view of their importance and synergism, as well as feasibility, must be identified. Key indicators may be specified for certain goals. A few additional goals that are particularly important for the country concerned may be added. Lest the large number of goals appear too daunting, it is important to underline the synergism of many goals and how the achievement of some will accelerate progress in others. Many health and nutrition goals, for example, can be pursued through a strategy of universal child immunization-plus, and expansion of basic education and literacy will greatly contribute to the empowerment of families, especially women, to achieve many sectoral goals.

Phasing and standards

9. Most goals are to be achieved by the year 2000, which implies two or three development planning periods of the Government. It will therefore be necessary to indicate not only the target for the year 2000, but for several intermediate years as well. In the case of some goals, standards need to be set nationally. For example, universal access to water may be defined as the availability of a certain quantity of water within a certain distance (e.g., less than 500 metres, 30-minute walk, etc.). For literacy, the appropriate age group needs to be determined in each country. There may also be different rates of progress recommended for male and female participants with a view to rectifying high rates of discrepancies. Different standards may be set for urban and rural communities and for remote and underdeveloped areas.

Resource requirements

10. Estimates of human, financial or economic, and organizational resources required to achieve the goals should be indicated. As costs can vary widely depending on different approaches and strategies to reach the goals, the estimates of resource requirements for the national programme of action should be based on the most cost-effective approaches existing in the country. The contribution of the Government, families and local communities, and the need for external aid should also be estimated. This may need to be a phased exercise in which initial estimates are very rough ones. Where it is not possible at the initial stage to make a reasonable estimate of costs, or where the cost depends on what alternative approaches are pursued and that has not been decided, an indication should be given of what further research and analysis are planned to develop usable cost estimates.

Restructuring of national budgets and aid allocations

11. The increased allocation of the national budget and external aid to reach the goals will be necessary, and the national programme of action must provide for it in line with the principle of a "first call for children". Equally important is the commitment of the Government as indicated in paragraph 34 (iii) of the Summit Plan of Action to restructure existing budgets so as to give a higher priority for low-cost interventions and in favour of programmes that reach substantially larger numbers of participants and beneficiaries for a given investment. In the case of donor countries, examples of government plans or proposed reviews to restructure external aid, grants and loans to facilitate the achievement of the goals for children should be cited in the national programme of action. A commitment to ensure that programmes for children are protected in times of economic austerity and structural adjustments should be explicitly mentioned. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report, 1991 provides many examples of possibilities for restructuring national budgets and external aid to finance human development that might be helpful to Governments in both recipient and donor countries.

Implementation, strategies and approaches

12. The national programme of action should indicate how the Government proposes to implement the goals, including strategies for the empowerment of families, community participation and social mobilization. Encouragement, support and guidance should be provided for provincial, district and local levels to prepare their own programmes of action with subnational goals intended to reduce disparities and encourage healthy competition. The participation of the private sector and non-governmental organizations should be encouraged.

Monitoring

13. Paragraph 34 (v) of the Plan of Action stresses the importance of establishing appropriate mechanisms for the regular and timely collection, processing, analysis and publication of information required to monitor progress towards the achievement of the Summit goals. The effort to analyse the current status of children and women, discussed earlier, will have helped to identify gaps in existing data. These gaps should be reviewed systematically and measures taken to fill such gaps so that a baseline for tracking progress towards the achievement of the goals can be established. This will also involve the selection of the appropriate indicators, using those that have been internationally agreed upon together with those identified as most suited to national priorities and conditions, as well as the identification and/or coordination of institutional mechanisms for assuring a sustainable child monitoring capacity. The overriding purpose with regard to monitoring should not be the satisfaction of externally determined requirements, but rather the strengthening of national capacity to make informed decisions for the welfare of children based on timely, relevant information. In addition to monitoring at national and regional levels, the national programme of action should encourage the setting up of community-level monitoring whereby communities can make informed decisions, demand appropriate action from their leaders and supporters, and hold them accountable for results.

Research and evaluation

14. A systematic review of the goals for children will identify areas requiring further research, surveys and studies to be able effectively to plan, programme and implement the goals. This should be part of the national programme of action. Provisions should be made for periodic evaluation of programmes for course correction and programme improvement.

International cooperation

15. In addition to action at community and national levels, effective implementation of the national programme of action will require action at the international level. Paragraph 35 of the Plan of Action identifies several key actions at regional and international levels. The national programme of action should indicate how the Government proposes to promote international

cooperation to secure support for its implementation. Examples of action may include the Government encouraging governing bodies of regional and international agencies to take concrete measures to support Summit follow-up; the strengthening of inter-agency collaboration in support of the national programme of action in each country; technical cooperation among developing countries; and in the case of donor countries, the establishment of mechanisms to assess the effectiveness of their development cooperation programmes using the appropriate human development indicators, especially those relating to the well-being of women, children and other vulnerable groups. The Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and other competent institutions could be called upon to assist in this exercise.

Annexes

16. The national programme of action may include annexes on various topics and issues. For example, a useful annex would be a table with the list of goals showing their status in the baseline year and targets for several intermediate years as well as for the year 2000. Another useful annex would be the status and the targets of the goals at various subnational levels.

Annex II

EXCERPTS FROM THE PLAN OF ACTION FOR IMPLEMENTING THE WORLD DECLARATION ON THE SURVIVAL, PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN IN THE 1990s

(World Summit for Children, 30 September 1990)

III. FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS AND MONITORING

33. Effective implementation of this Plan of Action will require concerted national action and international cooperation. As affirmed in the Declaration, such action and cooperation must be guided by the principle of a "first call for children" - a principle that the essential needs of children should be given high priority in the allocation of resources, in bad times as well as in good times, at national and international as well as at family levels.

34. It is particularly important that the child-specific actions proposed must be pursued as part of strengthening broader national development programmes combining revitalized economic growth, poverty reduction, human resource development and environmental protection. Such programmes must also strengthen community organizations, inculcate civic responsibility and be sensitive to the cultural heritage and social values which support progress without alienation of the younger generation. With these broad objectives in mind, we commit ourselves and our Governments to the following actions:

Action at the national level

(i) All Governments are urged to prepare, before the end of 1991, national programmes of action to implement the commitments undertaken in the World Summit Declaration and this Plan of Action. National Governments should encourage and assist provincial and local governments as well as NGOs, the private sector and civic groups to prepare their own programmes of action to help to implement the goals and objectives included in the Declaration and this Plan of Action;

(ii) Each country is encouraged to re-examine in the context of its national plans, programmes and policies, how it might accord higher priority to programmes for the well-being of children in general, and for meeting over the 1990s the major goals for child survival, development and protection as enumerated in the World Summit Declaration and this Plan of Action;

(iii) Each country is urged to re-examine in the context of its particular national situation, its current national budget, and in the case of donor countries, their development assistance budgets, to ensure that programmes aimed at the achievement of goals for the survival, protection and development of children will have a priority when resources are allocated. Every effort should be made to ensure that such programmes are protected in times of economic austerity and structural adjustments;

(iv) Families, communities, local governments, NGOs, social, cultural, religious, business and other institutions, including the mass media, are encouraged to play an active role in support of the goals enunciated in this Plan of Action. The experience of the 1980s shows that it is only through the mobilization of all sectors of society, including those that traditionally did not consider child survival, protection and development as their major focus, that significant progress can be achieved in these areas. All forms of social mobilization, including the effective use of the great potential of the new information and communication capacity of the world, should be marshalled to convey to all families the knowledge and skills required for dramatically improving the situation of children;

(v) Each country should establish appropriate mechanisms for the regular and timely collection, analysis and publication of data required to monitor relevant social indicators relating to the well-being of children - such as neonatal, infant and under-5 mortality rates, maternal mortality and fertility rates, nutritional levels, immunization coverage, morbidity rates of diseases of public health importance, school enrolment and achievement and literacy rates - which record the progress being made towards the goals set forth in this Plan of Action and corresponding national plans of action. Statistics should be disaggregated by gender to ensure that any inequitable impact of programmes on girls and women can be monitored and corrected. It is particularly important that mechanisms be established to alert policy makers quickly to any adverse trends to enable timely corrective action. Indicators of human development should be periodically reviewed by national leaders and decision makers, as is currently done with indicators of economic development;

(vi) Each country is urged to re-examine its current arrangements for responding to natural disasters and man-made calamities which often afflict women and children the hardest. Countries that do not have adequate contingency planning for disaster preparedness are urged to establish such plans, seeking support from appropriate international institutions where necessary;

(vii) Progress towards the goals endorsed in the Summit Declaration and this Plan of Action could be further accelerated, and solutions to many other major problems confronting children and families greatly facilitated, through further research and development. Governments, industry and academic institutions are requested to increase their efforts in both basic and operational research, aimed at new technical and technological breakthroughs, more effective social mobilization and better delivery of existing social services. Prime examples of the areas in which research is urgently needed include, in the field of health, improved vaccination technologies, malaria, AIDS, respiratory infections, diarrhoeal diseases, nutritional deficiencies, tuberculosis, family planning and care of the newborn. Similarly there are important research needs in the area of early child development, basic education, hygiene and sanitation, and in coping with the trauma facing children who are uprooted from their families and face other particularly difficult circumstances. Such research should involve collaboration among institutions in both the developing and the industrialized countries of the world.

Action at the international level

35. Action at the community and national levels is, of course, of critical importance in meeting the goals and aspirations for children and development. However, many developing countries, particularly the least developed and the most indebted ones, will need substantial international cooperation to enable them to participate effectively in the world-wide effort for child survival, protection and development. Accordingly, the following specific actions are proposed to create an enabling international environment for the implementation of this Plan of Action.

(i) All international development agencies - multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental - are urged to examine how they can contribute to the achievement of the goals and strategies enunciated in the Declaration and this Plan of Action as part of more general attention to human development in the 1990s. They are requested to report their plans and programmes to their respective governing bodies before the end of 1991 and periodically thereafter;

(ii) All regional institutions, including regional political and economic organizations, are requested to include consideration of the Declaration and this Plan of Action on the agenda of their meetings, including at the highest political level, with a view to developing agreements for mutual collaboration for implementation and ongoing monitoring;

(iii) Full cooperation and collaboration of all relevant United Nations agencies and organs as well as other international institutions is requested in ensuring the achievement of the goals and objectives of the national plans envisaged in the World Summit Declaration and

Plan of Action. The governing bodies of all concerned agencies are requested to ensure that within their mandates the fullest possible support is given by these agencies for the achievement of these goals;

(iv) The assistance of the United Nations is requested to institute appropriate mechanisms for monitoring the implementation of this Plan of Action, using existing expertise of the relevant United Nations statistical offices, the specialized agencies, UNICEF and other United Nations organs. Furthermore, the Secretary-General of the United Nations is requested to arrange for a mid-decade review, at all appropriate levels, of the progress being made towards implementing the commitments of the Declaration and Plan of Action;

(v) As the world's lead agency for children, the United Nations Children's Fund is requested to prepare, in close collaboration with the relevant specialized agencies and other United Nations organs, a consolidated analysis of the plans and actions undertaken by individual countries and the international community in support of the child-related development goals for the 1990s. The governing bodies of the relevant specialized agencies and United Nations organs are requested to include a periodic review of the implementation of the Declaration and this Plan of Action at their regular sessions and to keep the General Assembly of the United Nations, through the Economic and Social Council, fully informed of progress to date and additional action required during the decade ahead.

Annex III

UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 45/217
ON THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR CHILDREN

The General Assembly,

Welcoming the adoption by the World Summit for Children, on 30 September 1990, of the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s,

1. Urges all States and other members of the international community to work for the achievement of the goals and objectives endorsed in the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s, as an integral part of their national plans and international cooperation;

2. Urges especially the donor countries to assist developing countries in achieving the goals set out in the World Declaration and the Plan of Action by increasing their contributions to development cooperation targeted for the special needs of children;

3. Urges all relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to take into account the goals, strategies and recommendations of the World Declaration and the Plan of Action in carrying out their programmes, and invites the relevant governing bodies to consider specific measures, within their fields of competence, to address the special needs of children in the light of the World Declaration and the Plan of Action;

4. Calls upon the United Nations system to ensure appropriate dissemination of the World Declaration and the Plan of Action;

5. Requests the Secretary-General to take appropriate action to ensure the implementation and monitoring by the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system of the provisions of the present resolution;

6. Takes note of the provisions in the Plan of Action for appropriate mechanisms in the United Nations system to monitor its implementation;

7. Decides to consider at its forty-seventh session the question of the implementation of the World Declaration and the Plan of Action, in particular the response of the United Nations system;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council at its first and second regular sessions of 1992, on the implementation of the present resolution.

Annex IV

UNICEF EXECUTIVE BOARD DECISION 1991/10: THE ROLE OF UNICEF IN WORLD SUMMIT FOLLOW-UP

On the recommendation of the Programme Committee,

The Executive Board,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 45/217 on the "World Summit for Children",

Recalling also Executive Board decisions 1990/2 on "Strategies for children" and 1990/12 on the "World Summit for Children",

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 45/104 on the "Convention on the Rights of the Child", in which the General Assembly welcomed the successful conclusion of the World Summit for Children,

Emphasizing the importance of the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and Plan of Action as an embodiment of the joint commitment of the world community to offer children a better future and to promote the full development of their potential,

Commending UNICEF for the valuable and effective role which it played as the secretariat of the World Summit for Children,

Recognizing that the goals and strategies adopted by the World Summit for Children reinforce those previously approved by the Executive Board in decision 1990/2,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 45/217, in which the Assembly decided to consider at its forty-seventh session the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and its Plan of Action, in particular the response of the United Nations system, and requesting the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council at its first and second regular sessions of 1992, at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of that decision,

Having considered the report "Programme of action for achieving the goals for children and development in the 1990s: A UNICEF response to the Declaration and Plan of Action of the World Summit for Children" (E/ICEF/1991/12),

1. Welcomes the Declaration and Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit for Children and recognizes that they contribute substantially to a framework for national and international action in favour of children in a wide development context;

2. Urges, in concurrence with General Assembly resolution 45/217, all States and other members of the international community to work for the achievement of the goals and objectives endorsed in the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and the Plan of Action as an integral part of their national plans and international cooperation;

3. Urges further all countries and multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental organizations to make available the resources for the purpose of achieving the Summit goals, and encourages them to re-examine their relevant policies and priorities in the context of the goals and objectives adopted by the World Summit for Children;

4. Requests the Executive Director to ensure that UNICEF, working under the leadership of the Secretary-General and guided by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation and in cooperation with other relevant United Nations agencies, as an integrated part of its regular activities, provides full support to developing countries within its mandate, comparative advantage and resources, for the achievement of objectives contained in the Declaration and the Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit for Children;

5. Also requests the Executive Director to provide the Executive Board, at its regular session in 1992, with an analysis, as called for in paragraph 35 (v) of the Plan of Action, of the follow-up to the Summit Declaration and Plan of Action and to place that analysis in the wide context of progress in international economic and social cooperation for development called for in the Declaration of the eighteenth Special Session on Economic Cooperation and the International Development Strategy, the UNICEF strategy for children in the 1990s and the UNICEF medium-term plan;

6. Invites the Executive Director to prepare and to circulate early suggestions on the manner of providing information on plans and action undertaken by individual countries and international bodies, so as to facilitate and make more rewarding the task accorded to UNICEF pursuant to paragraph 35 (v) of the Plan of Action.